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development of the region. There is good steamboat service on Lake Victoria, and regular lines of steamers, both English and German, between the colonies and Europe.

It is easy to believe that we are here witnessing the first stages in the making of two great nations.

J. PAUL GOODE.

University of Chicago.

The Cambridge Medieval History. Volume I. Pp. xxii, 754. Price, \$5.00.
New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

The present work, planned by Professor J. B. Bury and edited by Professor H. M. Gwatkin and the Rev. J. P. Whitney, has long been a desideratum. Drawn up on the same general plan as the "Cambridge Modern History" and enjoying the co-operation of recognized specialists in each topic discussed, it will occupy a place to itself, as no comprehensive work on the Middle Ages satisfying the demands of modern scholarship exists at present in any language. The nearest approach to such a work is Lavissee and Rambaud's "Histoire générale," where, however, but three volumes are devoted to the period which will here be treated in eight. The first volume of the present series covers the two hundred years from Constantine to Justinian and is divided into twenty-one chapters apportioned among twenty contributors. This minute subdivision, while satisfactory in the treatment of the Teutonic migrations, occasions a regrettable lack of continuity in regard to the ecclesiastical phases of the period.

In the first chapter, Professor Gwatkin, after discussing the proper line of separation between ancient and medieval history, takes up "Constantine and his City" and gives a general survey of his reign. Then comes a chapter on "The Reorganization of the Empire" by Professor Reid, where, after the dreary catalogue of imperial officials, follows the only adequate account in English of the financial administration and system of taxation in the later empire. Mr. Norman H. Baynes' account of "Constantine's Successors to Jovian" is followed by Principal Lindsay's discussion of "The Triumph of Christianity," which brings out, though with scarcely enough fullness, the essential syncretism of the new religion in the fourth century and the dying out of popular paganism through the absorption of many of its features by Christianity. The religious history of the Nicene period is completed by a chapter on "Arianism" by Professor Gwatkin, and another on "The Organization of the Church" by Mr. C. H. Turner, wherein the later conciliar organization and the origin of canon law are emphasized rather than the question of the origin of the episcopate.

Chapters VII to XVI are devoted to the barbarians and the empire. Under "Expansion of the Teutons" Dr. Martin Bang discusses their original home, their relations with the Kelts and Romans and their movements up to 378 A. D. Mr. Baynes gives us the history of the "Dynasty of Valentinian and Theodosius." "The Teutonic Migrations, 378-412," are described by Dr. Manitius of Dresden. Chapter X, "The Teutonic Kingdoms in Gaul," is divided between Professors Schmidt and Pfister, the former taking up the Visigoths to the death of Euric and the latter the Franks before Clovis with some account of their legal and political organization. To Professor Schmidt is also assigned the

Sueves, Alans, Vandals and the short section on Attila. One of the most original and valuable chapters in the book (Chapter XII), "The Asiatic Background," by Dr. Peisker of Graz, describes the physical conditions of Central Asia and the social and economic status of the Altai Nomads. This chapter explains the causes of the various Asiatic invasions that affected Europe during the Middle Ages and concludes with some interesting theories as to the ethnic composition of the inhabitants of southeastern Europe at the present day. After a description of Roman Britain by the great authority in that field, Professor Haverfield, and a short account of the Teutonic conquest by Mr. F. G. M. Beck, Mr. Ernest Baker takes up the confused story of "Italy and the West" from 410 to 476. Then follows "Italy under Odovacer and Theodoric," from the well-known pen of Professor Maurice Dumoulin of Paris, and the purely narrative portion of the volume is concluded by a survey of the "Eastern Provinces from Arcadius to Anastasius" by Mr. E. W. Brooks.

The remaining five chapters are devoted to more general subjects—"Religious Disunion in the Fifth Century" by Alice Gardner, "Monasticism" by Dom Butler, "Social and Economic Conditions of the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century" by Professor Vinogradoff, "Thoughts and Ideas of the Period" by the Rev. H. F. Stewart, and "Early Christian Art" by Professor W. R. Lethaby. Of these, the chapters on Monasticism and Art, though full and accurate in detail, are disappointing as general surveys, being more encyclopedic than historical in their treatment; but the masterly study of Professor Vinogradoff will command the close attention of every student of the period.

From this survey it will be seen that the "Cambridge Medieval History" will prove an indispensable work to all interested in the Middle Ages. The principle of co-operative authorship secures the presentation of the latest researches on each topic, and to the general arrangement and divisions little objection can be raised at the present stage. The bibliographies of the various chapters are, however, open to severe criticism, not so much on the ground of contents, for, though there are some important omissions, the titles have been carefully selected, as on account of the lack of uniformity in citation and the careless proof reading. It is especially irritating to find such a variety of usage in the capitalization of book titles. It would seem that either the English method should be followed throughout, or, what is far more desirable, the practice of each country adhered to in referring to works appearing in its language. This, however, is not the case, and the utmost confusion prevails throughout in the bibliographies prepared by the English contributors. Needless to say the practice of the continental contributors conforms to a stricter standard, though even here there is some confusion in referring to English works which should not have escaped the editors' eyes. Other evidences of carelessness are to be found in the misspelling of foreign words, the separation of compound words, grammatical errors, etc. A page of the bibliography with corrections noted on the margin looks like a first galley proof ready to be returned to the printer. It is to be hoped that the editors will exercise more care in the corresponding portions of subsequent volumes and enforce a uniform method of citation.

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